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The China Mail.

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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)

Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.

Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
Per annum.

No. 16,849.

號六十月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, ASIATIC or
INDIAN, desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office—
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS' SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTOR.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



SALE
ONLY
HARLEY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

NESTOR SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water for washing
floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.
Per Pint Tin 50 cents
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1885

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15"

CABLE LAID
5" to 15"

4 STRAND
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.



ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

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IN PINTS AND SPLITS

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HONGKONG.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 250 feet ton.

Town Office, 48, CONNARD ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 450.
Wharf Office, SHAM-SUI PO, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917

WONG PING WA, Manager

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:
SUTHERLAND & SWIRE
TELEPHONE NO. 212

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From 25/- per day max.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DETERMINED ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, May 15.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There have been small night
outpost engagements to the south-
east of Ephe. The enemy heavily
bomarded this morning, four posi-
tions at Bullecourt and on the
Hindenburg line, delivering two
determined counter-attacks. His
attack on the Hindenburg line com-
pletely failed, and his attack on
Bullecourt also was repulsed after
heavy fighting, in which our advance
posts in the north-west portion of
the village were forced back a short
distance.
Our artillery stopped a counter-
attack to the south-east of Loos.
We carried out a successful raid
near Ypres.

GERMAN ATTACK ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, May 15.
A French communiqué reports
that after a violent bombardment
of Chemin-des-Dames and the region
to the north-west of Bray-en-
Laonnais, the Germans last evening
attacked on a wide front towards
Les Cotevets and Chervigny ridge.
Our barrage and machine-gun fire
broke up the attack which did not
reach our lines except at one point
where a fraction of the enemy gained
a footing in one of our advanced
elements, to the south-west of
Filain.

GENERAL PETAIN BECOMES COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PARIS, May 15.
General Petain has been appoint-
ed Commander-in-Chief.
General Nivelle is to be com-
mander of an army group, and
General Foch to be Chief of Staff.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

SERBIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 15.
A Serbian communiqué states:
There has been great activity on
the whole Serbian front.
We have again advanced in the
region of Vretnik and Dobropolys
and repulsed a violent counter-
attack.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, May 15.
A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states that in
the region of Kellik and Arluk
Baba, to the southward of Erzingan,
a counter-attack dislodged the Kurds
from the trenches they occupied the
previous day.

The fighting continues on the
Dnieper river.

THE GERMAN WAR AIMS.

CHANCELLOR DECLINES TO
STATE THEM.

LONDON, May 15.
A wireless message from Berlin
states that Dr. von Bethman-Holl-
weg, in the Reichstag, replying to
interpellations, declined to state the
German programme of war aims at
the present moment on the ground
that it would not serve the country's
interests.

THE KING AND QUEEN ON TOUR.

LONDON, May 15.
Their Majesties the King and
Queen have visited the Liverpool
munition works and docks. They
were received with enthusiasm.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

GENERALS ASK TO BE RELIEVED OF COMMANDS.

PETROGRAD, May 15.
General Gukko, commanding the
armies on the western front, and
General Brusiloff, commanding the
southern group of armies, have asked
to be relieved of their commands.

AN APPEAL TO GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

PETROGRAD, May 15.
The Council of Workmen's and
Soldiers' Delegates have issued an
appeal to the Austrian and German
Socialists not to permit their Govern-
ment to take advantage of the pre-
sent situation in Russia to concen-
trate more troops against the English
and French with the idea of crushing
Russia later.

"A FOREIGN POLICY OPENLY AIMING AT A GENERAL PEACE."

PETROGRAD, May 15.
The Executive of the Council of
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates
is considering the question of parti-
cipating in the Government on the
following conditions:

An active foreign policy, openly
aiming at a general peace as soon as
possible without annexations or
indemnities on the basis of the
rights of nations to work out their
own destinies.

The complete democratisation of
the army and the reinforcement of
Russia's military strength for the
defence of Russian liberty.

PETROGRAD, May 15.
A meeting of the Executive of the
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates
reversed the decision not to parti-
cipate in a Coalition Ministry referred
to on May 12, by 41 votes to 19.
Two members abstained from voting.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

LONDON, May 15.
The fact that the Council of Work-
men's and Soldiers' Delegates have
considered it necessary to appeal to
the army is significant. However,
responsible comment here sees in the
Council, despite its extremist ten-
dencies, the only body separating
the country from absolute anarchy;
hence the appeal is welcomed as
showing that the Council fully
realises the gravity of the situation.
Moreover, the appeal confirms that
the Council contains powerful
elements desiring a stable Govern-
ment.

Meanwhile, the Provisional
Government has issued a proclama-
tion which says that the Govern-
ment remains at its post confident
that the participation of democracy in the
responsibilities of the Government
will mean the country's salvation.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

LONDON, May 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr.
Walter Long introduced a Bill em-
bodying all the recommendations of
the Speaker's Electoral Reform
Conference, referred to in a cable
dated January 30.

The Bill fixes the age of women
voters at 30.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 15.
Silver quiet.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY.
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 17th May, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of £500 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 17th May 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1791

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 25, George Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO Co., Ltd.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.
Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1788

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 25th instant both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Company Limited,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 15, 1917. 1797

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be made.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1792

IN THE GOODS OF ALFRED

HERBERT HEWITT late of Hok Un Works of the Green Island Cement Company Limited situate at Hok Un in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, Chief Engineer of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 84 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 31st day of May, 1917.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Underwritten on or before that date.

Dated 27th day of April, 1917.
JOHN W. STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Ernest's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. 1733

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VENTED THE RISKS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, L.D.,

and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,900,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds..... 3,857,000
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,557,500
Sinking Fund Account..... 124,250

Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456

Life and Annuity..... 2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department..... 337,230

Other Receipts..... 478,940

£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Branches.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNMENT.

Apply— M. H.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 15, 1917. 1796

WANTED.

A competent MAN STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, required by a shipping office. For further particulars refer to No. 355.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1793

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small Children. Peak District preferred.
Apply— "NURSE."
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1783

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
K. M. GUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1786

GOOD CHANCE FOR

EARLY COMERS

WONDERFUL DISCOUNT

Japanese Fine Art Curios

15 Days Only

SALE NOW ON

H. MATSUNAGA,

49, Haiphong Road,
Kowloon.
1785

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY

LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ANTI-BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable in part by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications may be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1787

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the public

that we shall be REMOVING

OUR STORE on the 21st

instant to No. 16 Des Vaux

Road, the premises now in the

occupation of Messrs. THOS.

COOK & SON.

ANDERSON MUSIC

COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS

FOR EXPORT OR STRAITS USE.

188

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH ARE GUARANTEED TO CURE ALL THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND TO BRING ABOUT THE MOST PERFECT AND RAPID RECOVERY.

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E. RAY

THE OPEN GOLF

CHAMPION, writes:

58, LOWER PADDOCK ROAD,
DUNDEE, WAVERLEY, HANTS.
July 24th, 1912.

Messrs. F. & J. Smith,
Dear Sirs,

I might say that I have been a regular smoker of your Glasgow Mixture for the last twelve years and I might also say that I cannot find any tobacco to suit me like it. In my opinion if Golf Players would smoke your famous Glasgow Mixture they would find it very soothing to the Nerves, as I am sure I do, when having to play strenuous Golf matches such as the Open Championship, etc. Yours truly, E. RAY.

SMITH'S
GLASGOW
MIXTURE

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE JEWS AND THE
GREAT WAR.

Frederick the Great said: "To oppress the Jews, never brought prosperity to any nation." This remark was not made by a student of the sacred Scriptures, but by a rationalist, a student of Voltaire! Yet the observation parallels prophecy and is confirmed by history. The prophecies of the Bible are many and clear upon this point. The verdict of history is a matter of record. There are three prophecies from the Bible which are well worth attention in the present upheaval:

"He suffer'd no man to do thee wrong, but retributed even kings for thy sake."
"No weapon forged against thee shall prosper."
"Though I will make a full end of the nations which I send thee, yet will not make an end of thee."

History cannot point to any king who was oppressor of the Jews who did not come to disaster. The great Ramesses of Egypt oppressed them, and his land was filled with darkness and blood, and the first-born slain. His horsemen and chariots lay under the sea, while the triumph of Miriam rang over them. Sennacherib oppressed them; and the angel shook death from his wings upon his sleeping hosts. Sennacherib himself was slain by his sons while in the temple of his god, Meroch. Nebuchadnezzar oppressed them and he was driven out of a beast until he learned the lesson. Belshazzar oppressed them, but—

"That night they slew him on his father's throne,
The deed unnoted and the hand unknown,
Crownless and sceptreless Belshazzar lay,
A robe of purple round a form of clay."

Crassus plundered the Jews and Titus crucified them, and both died horribly. Spain in her day of glory systematically slaughtered them, and Spain sinks to a fifth-rate power. It has been said that when Ferdinand expelled the Jews, he made Spain poorer and the rest of the world richer. King John of England persecuted them and he became the disgrace of the long line of British kings.

Coming to more recent times, the Jews are familiar with the treatment of the Jews in Russia. The United States has discriminated against Russia solely on account of her persecution of the Jews. A few years ago the streets of Eishmire ran with the blood of the Jews. Men were shot down, maidens outraged, babes were bayoneted, while the governor of the city looked on and laughed. Not long after, Japan, a little nation, went to war with Russia; and the world knows the story. Russia never won a battle. She lost territory and was humiliated before all the nations. And now, her proud Czar, that ignorant and incompetent Romanoff, stands hourly in jeopardy of his miserable life. For a time he stood behind Plehve, the man of bloody mind; but Plehve fell by the assassin's hand. Then he stood behind Trepoif, the man of bloody hands; but Trepoif fell murdered by a maddened patriot. Now the Czar sits imprisoned in his palace and fears the guard that guards him. So in the modern case of Russia it seems as if the ancient Word is true: "I will suffer no man to do thee wrong."

A man may disbelieve the prophecy, but yet will I not make an end of thee; but he will still have to explain the wonderful continuance of the Jews.

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post from 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Rochester Road, Shanghai.

Like a grain of wheat between the upper and lower millstones of oppression, they have still been crushed. For very millstones have worn away, but the wheat grain has been saved. The traveller stands meditative on a mound of sand in a howling wilderness; and he is standing on all that is left of Babylon. He goes out and looks upon the pyramids, and that is about all that is left of ancient Egypt. A few miserable fishermen dry their nets on a pile of rocks by the sea, and that was ancient Tyre. A lion prowls among some broken columns, and that is all that is left of Palmyra. The Jews were living among all these peoples when these nations were in their strength and glory. The Jews are here now, but where are they? The river of Jewish life flowed past them when they were nations of might; that river still flows past them when they are ruins. There is no philosopher who can account for the persistence of the Jews other than in the manner of Frederick the Great, who, when asked for a proof of the truth of the Bible, said: "The Jews."

It would be well for the student of the Great War of to-day to study the relations of the various nations involved, and their treatment of the Jewish people. Romanism is swept away, so is Serbia both these people have been hard on the Jews. Russia is in the throes of revolution. Well, remember Kishinev! Germany is not gaining, but rather going back. The Germans have a word which has a story: "Judenhetze!" It is a remarkable thing that in this war when any one of the nations got into a tight place, one of the announcements of better conduct was always the amelioration of the Jews. The Jews saw the world when it was young, and it is the word of their prophecies that they will look upon it when it is old, for they are kept by the power of God.

DROUGHT IN HONAN.

THE FOREIGNER THE SCAPEGOAT.

A correspondent writing to the *China Press* from Yencheng (Honan) says:—

The country is suffering very much from want of rain, and unless it comes soon the whole wheat crop is likely to suffer. There has been a recurrence of "ho-ion" (wild rumours) the last few weeks all over Central Honan, reminding one of the state of affairs twenty years ago. The Chinese say it is owing to the drought. They feel they must blame someone, and as usual the foreigner becomes the scapegoat.

One story that has a very large circulation is that the foreigners have employed men to go to all the wells in the district and drop into them packets of poison. The carpenters have been busy making lids for all the wells, and they are kept carefully locked. Another story is that foreigners have been using sassafras oil in France in which to preserve the bodies of those fallen in battle. When the Chinese with the foreigners not caring for the favour of such oil themselves ship it back to China and it is sold everywhere at a very cheap rate. In some places the people have for the time being given up the use of oil for fear that it has been adulterated with this oil from France. I need not tell you that education has not yet made much progress in Honan when credence is given so readily to such stories.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$1.50.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
133K BLOSS, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA



MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF:

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTA, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIRAI & OTUBARI COLLIERIES.

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Codes:—A.I. A.R.C. 5th Ed.

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MANILA: Messrs. Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. E. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD

WARE, MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A.I. A.R.C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Walker's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the acetylene process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON FIRM BLOCKS	ENTRANCE CLEARANCE	DEPTH OVER STILL AGE—ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE—ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE—ORDINARY SPRING TIDES
EDWILSON	707	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	511	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	511	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	267	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	267	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
VALKONZEUT	445	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Cantonian Slip, No. 1	445	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
ANDERSON	445	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Keppel Dock	445	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Lamson Dock	445	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

Telephone No. 55

Address: 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, HONGKONG.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

7, HING LOO STREET, HONGKONG

7, HING LOO STREET, HONGKONG

7, HING LOO STREET, HONGKONG

7, HING LOO STREET, HONGKONG



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Bentley's

A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

MEIKION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 18th May, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising:—
Pongee Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Counters, Towels, a number of ready made Dresses, Canvas Shoes, etc., etc.

A few Sun Hats and a number of New Carpets.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1784

"PUBLIC AUCTION."

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Standards, Cardholders, Budbrills, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkosun, Satsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Standards, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE Comprising:—
Table Glasses, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Plates, Ice Pitchers, Water Jugs, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view on day previous to sale. Inspection solicited.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1917. 1789

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1866.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=2445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings,

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

or to

Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

TANG YUK DESTIST, successor to

the late SEN JING,

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS: VERY MODERATE

Occupation free.

AUCTIONS.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Lot No.	Area (Approximate)	Containing	Frontage	Depth	Area (Approximate)
1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
3	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
5	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
6	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
7	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
9	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
10	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
11	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
12	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
13	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
14	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
15	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
16	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
17	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
18	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
19	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
20	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
21	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
22	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
23	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
24	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
25	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
26	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
27	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
28	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
29	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
30	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
31	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
32	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
33	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
34	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
35	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
36	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
37	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
38	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
39	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
40	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
41	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
42	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
43	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
44	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
45	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
46	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
47	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
48	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
49	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
50	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
51	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
52	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
53	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
54	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
55	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
56	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
57	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
58	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
59	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
60	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
61	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
62	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
63	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
64	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
65	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
66	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
67	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
68	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
69	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
70	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
71	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
72	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
73	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
74	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
75	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
76	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
77	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
78	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
79	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
80	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
81	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
82	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
83	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
84	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
85	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
86	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
87	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
88	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
89	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
90	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
91	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
92	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
93	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
94	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
95	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
96	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
97	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
98	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
99	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
100	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms,

DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysbott," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,402 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1846.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1748

Don't Worry!
KEATING'S
KILLS
BUGS.
FLEAS MOTHS
BEETLES
TINS 3/6

MARTIN'S
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"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) 5s.

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 5s.

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Benbury, M.A.) 5s.

Part I—Mammals and Birds 5s.

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 5s.

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Western Churches) 10s.

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (Sam-Lee King, translate by E. J. Little) 2s.

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 2s.

WASHING BOOKS (for men) 2s.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A SOLDIER CONVICTED.

In Mr. Melbourne's Court yesterday, a gunner in the 88th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, named James Grant, pleaded guilty to charges of obtaining by means of false pretences, with attempt to defraud, two telescopes and two pairs of field glasses, the total value of about \$35, on dates between April 29th, May 3rd and between the same dates, fraudulently using devices, or tokens, to support a false and fraudulent statement in order to obtain the above mentioned glasses, with intent to cheat the owners, viz., Mr. W. Wotherpoon, Mr. H. J. Ling and Mr. J. H. Pearson, residents of Hongkong, who appeared as complainants.

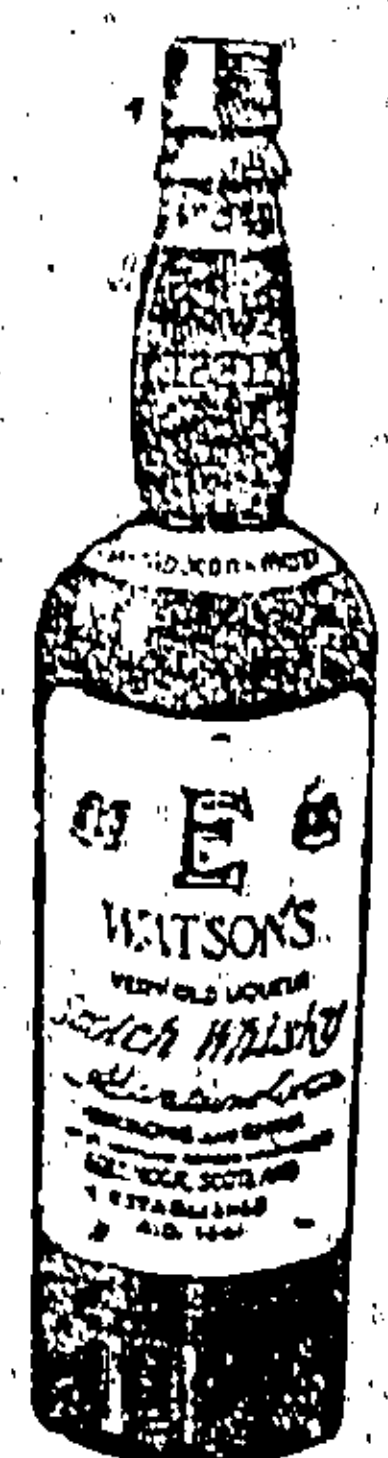
Detective Sergeant T. Murphy, who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. McE. Messer), in explaining the circumstances of the case, said that defendant had obtained the two telescopes and two field glasses from the complainants on the pretence that he required them for signalling in the vicinity of the respective residences of the complainants. He told them that his own field glasses had fallen into a nullah and had been broken. In each case he added that he could not obtain the use of the complainant's glasses he would have to go to Lyemian for another pair of field glasses. He related practically the same story to each complainant, and to each he gave his proper name, number, and address. On the same dates that he obtained the glasses from the respective owners he sold them. One of the two telescopes he sold to a sailor in the Naval Canteen for two dollars, and the other telescope he sold to a curio dealer in Queen's Road Central for five dollars. One of the two pairs of field glasses he sold in a Japanese shop in Queen's Road Central for \$1.50, and the other pair he sold to a curio dealer in Wyndham Street for seven dollars. With the assistance of the defendant, three of the borrowed glasses had been recovered. The telescope which was sold to the sailor in the Naval Canteen could not be traced. The other telescope was found in the possession of the curio dealer in Queen's Road Central who had bought it from the defendant. The two field glasses, however, had passed through many hands before being recovered.

Detective Murphy added that before his arrest the defendant was an agent from his company, and upon being taken into custody by the Police he was immediately delivered to the military authorities. Having been already dealt with by them he was now able to answer to civil charges. The defendant had informed the Police that he had a reason for taking the glasses.

After a conversation with the Captain of the defendant's company, His Worship stated that he had been informed that the defendant's previous conduct had been "very good." He sentenced him to one month's hard labour on the first charge, and discharged him on the second charge. His Worship, however, said he could make no order regarding the return of the glasses to the respective owners.

Shortly after Mr. Melbourne had given his decision with regard to the return of the glasses to the complainants, Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared as their representative and applied for the restoration of the borrowed glasses without payment. Mr. Gardiner submitted to His Worship that according to Section 88 of Ordinance 5 of 1865, he (the magistrate) had the power to restore the glasses to the rightful owners, viz., the former complainants.

After considering Mr. Gardiner's application Mr. Melbourne ordered that the recovered glasses be returned to the respective owners.



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 516.

To-day's Advertisements

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) 17TH MAY.
AT 5 P.M.
(weather permitting)

FINAL MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet v.
Rev. Cooper Hunt & Mrs. Armstrong.
P.M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 16, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Right-Rev. Bishop of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th May, 1917, at 12.30 P.M., at No. 27 Praya East (Ground Floor) Wanchai.

SUNDRY FURNITURE, STORES, &c.

Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 16, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 18th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A NUMBER OF CARPETS AND RUGS.

Various Colours and Sizes.
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 16, 1917.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 18—
10 a.m.—Auction, of Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
11 a.m.—China Borneo Co's Meeting.

SATURDAY, May 19—
Interpret Rifle Shooting at King's Park, Kowloon.
8.30 p.m.—Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

SUNDAY, May 20—
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.

WEDNESDAY, May 23—
5.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Royal H.K. Golf Club.

THURSDAY, May 24—
Empire Day.
8.30 p.m.—Assault at Arms on Volunteer Parade Ground.

FRIDAY, May 25—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Towels, Napery, Brass and Glass Ware etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, May 26—
Queen Mary's Birthday (1847).
11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co's Meeting.

NOON—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co's Annual Meeting.

Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, May 27—
Whit Sunday.

MONDAY, May 28—
Whit Monday—General Holiday.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The rainfall last night was recorded at the Observatory as 1.39 in.

Shareholders in the China Borneo Company Ltd. are reminded of the Yearly Meeting to-morrow at 11 a.m.

To-morrow is Ascension Day; also the anniversary of the taking of Kowloon old (walled) city by the Hongkong Volunteers in 1899.

A Chinese shopkeeper, residing at No. 35 Connaught Road Central, has reported to the Police that between the hours of 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. this morning some person entered his house by forcing the skylight, and, after breaking open a box in this room, stole \$215.50 in money and clothing to the total value of about \$33.

The death is announced of Mgr. Chabron, Bishop of Osaka. He was ordained priest in 1869 in France, and after ministering in his native diocese for three years, came to Japan in 1874. He studied the language and did some work at Nagasaki for years, at the time when the priests had still to attend to their parishes at night and under disguise. After three years of severe hardship, Father Chabron was sent to Kobe towards the end of 1876. He was directed Bishop of Osaka in 1895 and has directed the Diocese for nearly 21 years. His death at the age of seventy-four deprives the Catholic Church of an able administrator and leader, and his loss is deeply mourned by numbers of Japanese and foreigners both in Kobe and in Osaka.

HONGKONG BRANCH OF QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

The Ladies of the Work Parties incorporated in the above Guild wish to thank their friends and the public in general for the warm interest shown in their Exhibition of work at the City Hall on May 1st. Their thanks are also due to the Commodore for lending flags and having the Hall decorated; to the Dairy Farm Company for kindly supplying milk for the tea and giving ham and butter for sandwiches; to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. and Messrs. William Powell & Co. Limited for lending the stands on which the various garments were set out.

Owing to the following handsome gifts—a silver tea set presented by the Jewish Recreation Club Working Party, a gold bracelet and ring from the Chinese Ladies Working Party, an embroidered picture from Mrs. Skellion, a travelling clock, and a rabbit, all of which were raffled, and 2 Siamese kittens which were sold, the sum realised (including takings for teas) was \$98.55. As this amount is larger than was anticipated, the Committee have decided to give a donation of \$300 to the fund for the relief of French families and the remainder will be spent on games, puzzles, &c., and sent to hospitals for soldiers in bed and convalescent.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY IN JAPAN.

The Bandman Opera Co., which has been playing in Japan, does not appear to have left a good impression behind. One Kobe paper complains that the company is "supported on the strength of its past reputation." On many sides it says, "one hears that some of Bandman's more recent productions fell a good deal below the standard of their plays of former years." Mr. Manhattan gives occasion, beyond question, for such a complaint.

Another Kobe paper, writing of the presentation of what was described as "a new musical comedy" entitled "High Jinks," says: "It was also described as an Adelphi success, and we assume that most of the music and comedy was left behind at the London theatre." "High Jinks" as presented last night is a feeble medley of ancient jests and single-tangle music, and such comedy as there is is decidedly low. It is about the feeblest thing in review yet seen in Kobe, and how such a piece can be a success in London remains a mystery.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Indos Pref. \$100 buyers
Cement 7.50 buyers
China Sugars 110 buyers
Malabar Sugars 110 buyers
H. & W. Docks 123 buyers
Shanghai Docks 123 buyers
Ewo Cottons 100 buyers
Kung Yik 144 buyers
Shanghai Cottons 122 buyers
Yangtzeopos 120 buyers
Internationals 88 buyers
Shell Transport 100 sales

THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to export thirty Hongkong silver dollars.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he had been entrusted with the money by a relative who had instructed him to remit the money to the country.

The relative in question appeared in Court to corroborate the defendant's story and the case was dismissed.

EXPORTING WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese who recently arrived here from Annam was charged before Mr. J. K. Wood, J.P., with attempting to export a bottle of calcium carbide and a bicycle lamp from the Colony without an export permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge. He told the magistrate that he brought the bottle of calcium carbide and the bicycle lamp with him from Annam and was taking the articles to his home in Chin-chow, which was his final destination, as he had only stopped off in Hongkong en route.

His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow and fixed the defendant's bail at ten dollars.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

Two Chinese clerks, residing at No. 39 Elgin Street, were charged in Mr. Melbourne's Court this morning with attempting to obtain the sum of \$300 from a Chinese woman named Chin Lai Sang by means of false pretences.

Mr. Agassiz appeared as solicitor for the first defendant and the second defendant was represented by Mr. Gardiner.

The case was formally adjourned until next Monday morning, the first defendant's bail being fixed at \$500, and the second defendant's bail at \$250.

LARCENY FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

Two Chinese coolies were brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning on the charge of stealing seven fathoms of 4-inch Manila rope from the Taikoo Dockyard at Quarry Bay.

The defendants stated that they had taken the rope from a dirt bin for the purpose of carrying baskets. They believed that it was of no value.

Evidence was heard and His Worship sentenced each defendant to seven days' hard labour.

WAR TAXES.

Mr. Bowley asks us to correct an error in his letter in our issue of yesterday. Mr. Bowley intended to refer to income tax at 17½ per cent. (88½d.) not 10½ per cent. as printed.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

"Our Little Bit Society" have forwarded the following through Messrs. Shevan, Tumes & Co. to Hospital Auxiliaire, 113 Boulevard, France:—

2106 rolled bandages
1421 pairs pyjamas
77 many-tail bandages
67 white woollen caps
24 eye bandages
10 bags syringe
22 floor cloths

The Society has also distributed the undermentioned comforts to local volunteers and members of H.M. Troops who have left the Colony for the Front from March to date:—362 pairs socks, 94 pairs knee caps, 173 mufflers, 843 pocket books.

The Lord Chief Justice confessed in Court recently that he became increasingly nervous as counsel referred in succession to (a) David and Jonathan; (b) Damon and Pythias; and (c) Potash and Perlmutter. But which of the three couples conveys most to the average Londoner as a type of friendship? In the prevalent neglect of the classics it would certainly not be (b).

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

IN almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations are never failing qualities, account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CRISIS IN PEKING.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 15.

The Takwana (Provincial Military Governor) now in Peking entertained the M.P.'s of their respective provinces at a dinner. The Takwana expressed the wish that Parliament would pass the war policy. There was no mention of a reorganisation of the Cabinet.

The Government has sent Wong Chee Cheung to Kwantung to supervise the reorganisation of the troops. It is reported that this appointment was made at Luk Wing's Ting's request.

Members of the Government Party have called on the leaders of the various other political parties with the object of persuading them to nominate representatives with a view to the formation of a Coalition Ministry under Tuan Ki Sui, but the People's Parties are rather cold towards the proposal. It appears very difficult to save the situation unless Tuan Ki Sui (the Premier) resigns.

Both the President and the Premier yesterday decided that the ring-leaders of the agitation outside Parliament the other day must be severely punished according to law.

They were also agreed that Parliament must be asked to pass the war resolution and that the Cabinet Ministers who have resigned their posts must remain in order to save trouble and reorganise the Cabinet at this critical time.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD'S TRADE.

There are two views held in the United States about what will happen after the war in the world of commerce and finance. The one, which is supposed to be held by President Wilson, is that for a long time to come America will have nothing to fear from Europe; the other, that she will have everything to fear from Europe. The Editor of "The North American Review" holds strongly to the second view, which he says is shared by most Americans who have seen at first hand the industrial revolution which the war has wrought.

Great Britain will emerge from the war incomparably better equipped and more efficient for all industrial purposes than she was when it began. Science and business were never so closely allied, the mechanism of production was never so well organised, the relations between Capital and Labour were never so sympathetic as at this moment in Great Britain; and the same brains that have solved the commercial and scientific problems of the war with every war worthy of our best attention. Those who know anything whatever of the spirit of enterprise that permeates Great Britain to-day, of the extent to which whole trades have been reorganised by the Government, of the miracle of industrial improvisation which has been wrought for the purpose of turning out munitions, and of the huge factories equipped with the latest machinery that have been erected must be perfectly aware that the British industrial future is assured beyond challenge or dispute. The more fact that in the middle of the greatest war of all history, with 6,000,000 of her men in the Army, and with another 3,000,000 engaged solely on war work Great Britain has been able to raise her ordinary foreign trade to a point never exceeded in the most prosperous years of peace, gives the measure of her new-found capabilities.

The writer concludes that for America to keep the commercial and financial advantages which the war has thrown into her lap will require an effort almost as searching as that which the conflict has imposed upon the belligerents.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, also quarrels with the "unscientific and ignorant talk" of the United States having gained permanent control of the world's trade. Basing himself on published figures, which show that from January to July, 1916, the United States showed an increase of \$1,700,000,000 over the exports for the corresponding period of 1914, the writer proceeds ruthlessly to analyse these figures, and claims that all but \$50,000,000 of this increase was due directly to the war; in other words, that apart from the war, trade, the increase of 1916 over 1914 was only a trifle more than five per cent, which is satisfactory, but not remarkable.

The writer asks himself two questions: How much of the trade created by the war will be retained by the United States after the war, and how much of the trade formerly enjoyed by Europe with Latin America has permanently passed into the hands of the United States; and to both he answers: "Very little."

AMERICAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

With the return to China of Mr. William F. Carey, president of the Siam-Carey Railway Canal Company, work will soon begin on the American railway projects in China, says the *China Press*. Mr. Carey had been home to complete financial arrangements for carrying out the construction of the railway programme contracted for with the Chinese Government. He is now back in Peking.

The finances for the railways are to be provided by the American International Corporation, of which Mr. Willard D. Straight is president, under the loan agreement with the Chinese Government. The system of construction for these railways differs from that of any other railway built in China. Under this system, the contractors will receive a percentage of the total expenditure as their remuneration for construction.

As a result of Mr. Carey's visit to America satisfactory arrangements were made for an immediate commencement of construction work and it is expected that within three months actual operations will begin.

On May 17, 1916, the Siam-Carey Co. signed a contract with the Chinese Government for the building of railways in China, and on September 29 a detailed agreement was entered into. The Chinese Government awarded the company 1,100 miles of railways to construct, the routes to be decided after survey.

SURVEYORS LAYING OUT LINES.

For some time various surveying parties headed by expert railway engineers have been making a reconnaissance of a route from Chuchow on the Hankow-Canton line, at the junction with the Pinghsiang Colliery road, to Peking, to Kwailin (the capital of Kwangsi Province) and thence to the sea at Chinchow, for it is sometimes called Yanchow.

Other parties have also been making a reconnaissance of another line from Chowkiakow, on the Tasha River in Honan Province, due west to Yanchang, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and thence, south-west to Nanyangpu and Siangyangfu, on the Han River in Hupeh Province, thence up the Han River valley into Shensi Province to the city of Hanchungfu, close to the Szechuen border.

Other parties have also reconnoitred the country from Siangyang eastwards to the Peking-Hankow Railway, with the object, if possible, of effecting a direct connection from Siangyang to the railway and thus providing a shorter route to shipping from the Yangtze river and Hankow. No decision has yet been come to by the contractors, as the routes to be adopted, the surveyors' reports not yet having been completed.

It is expected, and it is hoped that the operations will first be undertaken on the railway destined to traverse the Han River valley, as evidence so far available indicates that this line will probably penetrate into the rich and isolated province of Szechuen.

While the casual observer might wonder why direct connection between Siangyang and Siangyang is not being effected, it has to be remembered that the British and Chinese Corporation, who hold the contract for the Peking-Siangyang railway, have, according to their agreement, the right to build any extension from Siangyang. Arrangements will therefore have to be made with the British organisation before a line can be built westwards from Siangyang.

It is understood that negotiations are proceeding to enable this course to be taken and it is to be hoped that mutual arrangements will be made in a trank line will then be established virtually from Shanghai to the distant province of Szechuen, a fact which will be of material benefit to the British as well as to the American bondholders.

Should it be impossible to effect an arrangement with the British, the American company will then seek another connection with the Peking-Hankow Railway if it is decided not to continue with the line from Yanchang to Siangyang. For the purpose of quick connection with Szechuen this section of the proposed line is not advantageous, though it will tap a rich agricultural region, and consequently steps will be taken to look over a feasible route from Siangyang towards Hankow.

As this line tends to become one of the most important in China, if a passage between the head waters of the Han River and the head waters of the Kiangking in Szechuen province can be made, it is possible that construction work will be first undertaken to connect the Peking-Hankow with Siangyang, and now that Mr. Carey is returned action can soon be looked for.

Mr. C. D. Jamieson, has made a reconnaissance between Chowkiakow and Siangyang and reports the whole area under intense cultivation.

Mr. Murray Sullivan has completed a reconnaissance of the line from Chuchow to Peking, and his report shows the country to be highly mineralised, there being many primitive coal mines, iron mines and antimony mines already in operation and the country under heavy cultivation.

A REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Mr. Francis Gribble says the Russian revolution took most of us by surprise. Has Germany a similar surprise in store for us?

Of one thing we may be certain. The German revolution, if and when it comes, will not be effected by the instruments and machinery which brought about the revolution in Russia. These instruments, and that machinery are not in Germany, available for revolutionary purposes.

The supporters of the revolution in Russia included the usual revolutionary elements. But they also included the army; not only the rank and file of the army, but also the high command.

The soldiers, from chief of the staff to private, were out to win the war. They wanted to "smash the shining armour" of the Kaiser and the awful and almost incredible cruelties which the Germans are known to have inflicted on Russian prisoners. They had reason to believe that they were being "let down" by pro-Germans in high places. So they took charge of the revolution, with the startling results which we have seen. The pro-German bureaucracy scattered like chaff before them.

RICHTERSTADT TALK.

Nothing quite of that kind can be expected to happen in Germany. The situation is different: the distribution of interests is different. There is no pro-Russian or pro-Entente bureaucracy for patriots to overthrow. The revolutionary party is not a party, but a peace party. The general staff are in effective control of the situation, and there are no signs of any dissensions among them. There is, that is to say, no question at present of a military revolution. The issue is just in as far as it is joined at all, between the suffering masses and a solid body of reactionaries, aristocratic and industrial.

In Russia the masses found soldiers to lead them and aristocrats to join them. In Germany they might be led by lawyers and joined by bankers; but one cannot picture Hoffmann and Huse and Dittmann, even if von Gwinner were solid with them, placing the Kaiser and Ludendorff under lock and key in the Moabit Prison. Some of them talk in the Reichstag as if they would like to do it, but between talk and action lies a self which only a military leader can bridge, and there is no visible prospect that such a leader will be forthcoming.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

It does not follow, however, that because there can be no revolution on the Russian lines, therefore there can be no revolution at all. Revolutions are not always deliberately made by conspirators. Sometimes they simply come up spontaneously, upheavals, due to an instinctive repugnance to revolt, at any cost, against intolerable conditions. The distinction is like that between the spontaneous combustion of inflammable material. It is a revolution of the latter kind which has taken place in Germany, and which, because the danger is the greater, because, even if it anticipates it, there are no take against it.

The indication that the breaking point had come would probably be a strike, widespread enough to be called universal, in munition factories, coal and ironworks, and other essential industries.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CROWD.

It may be argued that no such strike can be organised because the police would get wind of the organisation, and the ring-leaders would either be sent to the trenches or placed under preventive arrest. That is true; but that does not argue that because such a strike cannot be organised, therefore it cannot occur.

As an isolated strike is comparatively easy for ruthless men to deal with, machine-guns are a specific remedy. But if all the masses everywhere wanted the same thing, wanted it at the same time, and wanted it badly, and acted together by instinctive collusion, that remedy would cease to be applicable. The strikes might spread like a cholera epidemic, or a prairie fire, and the machine-guns might join the strikers instead of mowing them down. And if that happened, then anything might happen, and the German revolution, though accomplished by other means, might be as thorough and as speedy as the Russian.

Bethmann-Hollweg is evidently afraid of something of the sort. More clearly than most of the Junkers, he sees that the future is pregnant with unpleasantness, by promising liberal political concessions. There can be no other explanation of his recent speeches and his recent colloquies with Scheide-mann, of the Socialist Majority. Whether he will succeed in staying off the trouble which he fears is another question.

AMERICAN SHIPPING GAINS.

321,114 TONS BY TRANSFERS.

The "New York Herald" of March 15th says:—

The American merchant marine has made a net gain of 321,114 gross tons through transfers of registry since the war began. Figures made public to-day by the Department of Commerce show that vessels transferred to the American flag number 204, of 664,225 tons. Vessels transferred to foreign flags number 406, but their average size was less than one-fourth that of ships registered in the United States, and their tonnage was only 313,111. Most of the gains came from Great Britain and Germany, while most of the losses went to Norway, Japan and France.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR reformation you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this treatment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and distress. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SPEECH BY THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

TRUST IN THE KAISER.

London, May 15.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg affirmed that there was no difference with the Allies regarding the peace question. He perfectly understood the passionate interest taken in the German crisis but the only guiding line for the Chancellor was the early and satisfactory conclusion of the war. He could say nothing beyond that.

He denounced the socialist talk of revolution. He said that the nation was firmly arrayed round the Kaiser whom they trusted, and the Kaiser trusted them.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. CHOATE.

New York, May 15.

Mr. Choate has died suddenly. Mr. Joseph Hodges Choate will be best known to Englishmen as a former Ambassador to London. He was born at Salem, Mass., in 1822 and was thus 85 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Choate was regarded as one of America's most eloquent and distinguished speakers, and his death is a great loss to the country.

Mr. Choate was educated at Harvard and Harvard Law School, and his record is set forth in "Who's Who" as follows: LL.D., Andover, 1887; Harvard, 1888; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1900; Yale, 1901; St. Andrews, 1902; Glasgow, 1904; Williams, 1905; University of Pennsylvania, 1908; Union, 1909; McGill, 1910; D.C.L., Oxford, 1902; Bar (Mass.), 1885; New York, 1896; for many years president of the League of Cities, Harvard Club, and New England Society of New York; also a New York City Bar Association, American Bar Association, and Harvard Law School Association; President New York State Constitutional Convention, 1901; engaged for more than 30 years in many of the most important cases in the Courts of New York and in the Supreme Court of the United States; United States Ambassador to Great Britain, 1890-1893; member, American Philosophical Society, 1906; Foreign Hon. Fellow Royal Society of Literature; Ambassador and First Delegate of the United States to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, 1907. Publications: The Hague Conference; Addresses on Abraham Lincoln, Admiral Farragut, Rufus Choate, The Supreme Court of the U.S., and many other subjects. Address: 60 Wall Street, New York; Stockholm, Mass., U.S.A.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH COMPLETE THE CAPTURE OF ROUX.

London, May 14.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We continued our progress today northward of the Scarpe. We completed our capture of Roux, which had been defended with great determination and was the scene of much desperate fighting during the past month. We slightly advanced our line northward of Gavrelle. Six German aeroplanes were brought down on Sunday. Three of ours are missing."

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTILLERY DUEL.

London, May 14.

A French communiqué states: "The Germans bombarded Bray-en-Laonnois and Comy. They were violently answered by our artillery. There was lively artillery fire east of Berry-au-Bac and Monchaux. Seven enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Bombarding squadrons dropped 32 tons of explosives behind the German lines."

FRENCH SUBMARINE REPORT.

Paris, May 14.

The number of French merchantships which were unsuccessfully attacked and sunk by submarines, respectively, were: February 1, March 2, April 3, May 4. During April the following engagements occurred:—Submarines with French patrol ships, 12; with French seaplanes, 18; gunfire engagements with French merchantmen, 16. All the last-mentioned escaped.

THE U.S.

Amsterdam, May 14.

According to a deserter, it was the U.S. which sank seven Dutch grainships off Falmouth, on February 22nd. The submarine's number was changed whenever it was noticed by a neutral or enemy.

AMERICAN WAR MEASURES.

OFFICERS FOR THE U.S.

New York, May 14.

One thousand have already joined the Officers' Training Camps. Provision is being made in New York for a camp at Plattsburg for 5,000.

SENATE PASSES ESPIONAGE BILL.

Washington, May 14.

The Government Espionage Bill mentioned on May 5th has passed the Senate by 77 votes to 6. It was shown to the censorship and alcohol prohibition, which will be embodied in separate measures.

THE U.S. RECRUITING.

Washington, May 14.

President Wilson has authorized an impending Army Bill, contemplating expansion of the regulars to full war strength. Eighty-three thousand of the additional 100,000 required have already been recruited. The organization of new regiments begins on May 15th.

GENERAL SMUTS ON WAR.

THE PASSION FOR PEACE.

London, May 14.

Speaking at the meeting of the League of Nations Society, over which Lord Bryce presided, General Smuts said that the war had stamped into the hearts of millions of men and women an intense desire for a better order of things. The old order was now useless. All the treaties and optimism of the nineteenth century had ended in suffering and losses baffling description. It had been computed that eighty million men had died in war and a greater number had been permanently maimed. It had been stated that the casualties in this war were equal to the white population of the British Empire. It such wars were allowed to recur, the whole fabric of civilization would be endangered. It was time for action regarding this, not for the folding of hands and bending the head. If a handful of part of the thought that had been given to this war had been given towards peace, there never would be war again. "I believe that a passion for peace has been born in this war which will prove greater than any passion for gain or conquest. As far as humanly possible such a war as this should never again be tolerated. However, there is danger in believing too much in treaties until we have a radical change in the hearts of men. I think that that change is coming. There must be no patting peace, or peace which is simply a compromise of conflicting interests. Every nation must have the choice of its own destiny, and not have it cut and carved to please the great powers." He supported the idea of the appointment of an Anglo-American Committee to discuss a scheme ensuring peace, and suggested that if they could bring together practical men who know the world's ways, splendid results would be achieved. Any nation not wishing to run straight must be compelled to realize that, as a last resource, the world would use force to make it run straight. Lord Buckmaster said he trusted that before the war was ended it would have brought down the whole of the Powers responsible for the great wrong. Voicing his own opinion, he said the scheme of the League of Nations would fail unless Germany admitted that we have got to separate the German rulers from the German people, and to destroy one and support the other. "If that is done he believed the future is safe." Lord Hugh Cecil said that of late years European sentiment had retrogressed. We felt a boundless devotion for our own country, but we had none for any other. He would like to see the ministers of Christianity of all denominations of all countries foregather to enforce the principles that war and nationalism are inconsistent with Christianity.

GERMAN "KULTUR."

COPENHAGEN, May 14.

The state of mind even among the educated classes in Germany is shown by an article in the review "Woche," by the well-known Professor Planck, urging a more harsh treatment of neutral ships, to force them to remain in their home ports, and that too many of their crews at present were saved. It would be best if neutral ships disappeared leaving no trace; their crews would keep them away from the blockaded zone.

LOST MAILS.

London, May 14.

Of the correspondence for the Egyptian Forces reaching London for despatch on April 27th, 28th and 29th, the 27th newspapers and packets only were lost; also the parcel mails from Australia, India, the Far East, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

THE EX-TSAR'S FORTUNE.

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE.

When Nicholas II. was Tsar, his wealth probably exceeded that of any other living man. To-day plain Nicholas (Romanoff) is a comparatively poor man. Mr. Tilton, whom the Provisional Government appointed to look after the private affairs of the deposed Sovereign, has asked for an appropriation to cover the family's immediate wants.

As "Autocrat of All the Russias" Nicholas possessed two-fifths of the registered lands, amounting to 20,000,000 acres in European Russia, which constituted only about one-quarter of the empire in extent, although the richest and most populous division. The revenues from these lands were enormous. In the Tsar's name stood the titles to a hundred grand palaces and innumerable churches, convents, houses, farms, mines, manufactories and forests. Some idea of his wealth, in addition to the \$8,000,000 annual Civil List, may be gained by reading the fact that the small army of Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses whom he maintained were not less than 100. The world as a whole, most reckless spendthrift. Court expenditure swallowed up huge sums for maintenance of imperial residences, shooting boxes and a host of retainers. The vast estates which formerly belonged to the Crown have now fallen to the new State.

FAMILY'S CASH AND SECURITIES.

According to rough estimates of the private fortune of Nicholas to-day, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "New York World," it appears that he has not more than \$300,000 in cash and securities, while his wife has left about \$500,000. Their twelve-year-old son, Alexis, is much wealthier, as his allowance has not been used up. He has about \$2,700,000. The fortunes of his sisters are estimated as follows: Olga, \$1,750,000; Tatiana, \$2,000,000; Marie, \$1,500,000; Anastasia, \$1,500,000. Daily accumulating revelations regarding the private life of the ex-sovereign in connection with the Rasputin scandal have brought about an almost sweeping change of feeling against re-establishing a monarchy. Especially all the newspapers now entertain the idea of adopting a republican form of government. If a constituent assembly could be convened within the next few months it unquestionably would favour a republic.

These circumstances are duly in waiting of the former Tsarist who introduced Rasputin to the Imperial Court, has been taken from her mistress at Tsarskoe Selo and imprisoned in the famous prison of St. Peter and St. Paul in Petrograd, where Mr. Rasputin, the wife of a former Minister of War, is also incarcerated.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF AND ARMY REFORM.

Petrograd, March 26.

General Alexieff, who is temporarily in chief command, in doing his utmost to bring the Armies of New Russia up to the highest standard of efficiency. With this end in view, he has been arranged that each regiment or division shall have a committee composed of elected officers and men to act as a committee of discipline and management. These committees will be subject to an elected chief committee of officers and men attached to the Staff of the various fronts and Headquarters. These latter will be the sources of information on all matters concerning the Army, and will through the Regimental and Battery Committees. Their main object will be to devise a system of discipline which, while giving the maximum efficiency, will yet conform to the new conditions brought about by the Revolution.

During the early days of the Revolution certain units at the front elected committees, in accordance with the instructions of the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates. Officers were then considered ineligible, but now these committees have agreed to accept officer members. At the same time representatives are showing their desire to conform to discipline.

General Alexieff has also formed a committee to give information and instruction to officers who are to be used for special propaganda work in cases in which misunderstandings may arise. By these measures General Alexieff has shown his sympathy with the new ideas and aspirations. He has met the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates by a practical acceptance of their programme. At the same time he has made known that, while Headquarters are desirous of doing their utmost to strengthen the new Government, he relies on the committee to help in this process by action on its part.

At present a wave of patriotic feeling is passing over the whole of Russia, the military in every Ministry are working night and day to establish order out of chaos. This tremendous work is already bearing fruit in all directions. Under the impulse of a new national consciousness we may expect to see achievements beyond anyone's expectations. Even the obvious dangers ahead may actually be turned to the advantage of New Russia in these conditions. The general situation is undoubtedly improving.

END OF A SUBMARINE.

GALLANT FRENCH FISHERMEN.

Le Journal publishes a stirring story of a French fishing smack sinking a 400-ton submarine, an occurrence already briefly noted by "The Times." The commander of the submarine appeared on the bridge and shouted, "I am going to sink you," and added ironically, "You can't say that you were torpedoed without warning." In order to gain time the captain of the French fishing vessel, while the crew was engaged in loading the boat's solitary gun, "Got into your boat," said the German. As he spoke a shell struck the submarine, which drew back. A fight ensued, lasting 30 minutes. The submarine then sank, but the smack was also sinking. The crew jumped into a boat as she went down. A trawler rescued all six from the fishing boat.

The "film" rights of "The Sorrows of Satan," by Max Gorki, a Russian, dated to be worth £20,000, it was stated in a Chancery case.

FUTURE OF AUSTRIA.

M. TAKE JONESCU ON WAR AIMS.

M. Take Jonescu, the Rumanian statesman, in a statement to the Rumanian Telegraph Agency, said: "The era of future peace will be of short duration. If this war fails to settle two questions of paramount importance—first, the casting of the Turks out of Europe, and secondly, the liquidation of the empire of Austria-Hungary. Only to praise the empire of the Hapsburgs would be a mistake for which we should have to pay too dearly."

If Austria allowed in vasallage to Germany when she was entire, and had no revenge to prepare, she will be a mere annexe of Germany when she has been annihilated and whipped. The security of the Europe of to-morrow requires at least a reduction of the aggressive strength of Germany. To leave her an annex as important as Austria would be to invite Prussian militarism to begin again. Even Hungary, reduced to her just limits, will be inevitably for a long time the dependent of Germany. That is quite enough.

A great Serbia and a great Rumania must arise out of the sufferings of Serbia and Rumania. The creation of a South Slav state is absolutely imperative. We want peace and justice. Without the liquidation of Austria we shall have neither.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY AS IT WAS TO BE.

The following entertaining prophecy is taken from an article on the Baghdad Railway which was published by the "Kölnische Volkszeitung" on February 11, 1916:

In spite of war and difficult obstacles, the year 1916 will, we may be sure, not come to an end without seeing railway connections finally established between Berlin and Baghdad, and German express trains running into the old storied city of Harun-al-Bukhid. Baghdad is destined to remain for years to come the terminus of the new line of world-commerce created by German capital. For even if the plan of continuing it 300 miles farther to the Persian Gulf is very tempting, railway construction in the section between Baghdad and Basra is confronted by such great difficulties, and railway traffic would have to stand such severe competition with steamship traffic on the Tigris, that the revenue to be expected would hardly cover half the costs of construction. For the time being enough will have been secured if the Baghdad Railway is supplemented by a line of steam river steamers, connecting Baghdad with the Gulf, and to secure this the terms of the peace concluded with England will no doubt afford the best opportunity. In the Gulf itself, as well as between that region and Europe, the Hamburg-America Line has already for some ten years maintained a regular steamer traffic.

HOLLAND AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

Discussing the "Princess Melita" incident, M. Herbetie observed in the "Echo de Paris" that the fact that the ship had to leave the Hook of Holland because she was armed, was a great grievance to Germany. This is a fulfilment of Germany's desires, says the writer, as the Netherlands, in refusing, forces them either to disarm or not to trade at all. He believes no privateer will safeguard the German merchant ships from the German danger. Going far back into the past, he enquires into Germany's plans in respect of the Netherlands, quoting more particularly an article by Herr Van Nuthorn in the "Staatsburger Post," of December 1, 1910, in which it was prophesied that the prosperity, the existence and lasting independence of the Netherlands depends on close relations with Germany.

Germany wants the North Sea coast opposite Britain, M. Herbetie goes on to say, and so long as she has not been victorious in the world's struggle, she will not give up her plans to occupy the mouth of the Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheldt. She is only awaiting the favourable moment; no diplomatic precautions will deter her, and she will only hesitate if she fears the operation will cost her too dear. The writer further declares that France desires to respect the national pride of the Netherlands, and describes the difficult position of the Netherlands.

THE ORGY OF DANCING.

UNDESERVED CRITICISM OF LADY CURZON.

The London Observer, The Star, Evening News, and several other journals, in presenting a case for the case of a name mentioned in the case, have been bitter attacks on the "org of dancing" which has been going on in London, and the new Lady Curzon has been named as one of the "culprits." Under this impulse of a new national consciousness we may expect to see achievements beyond anyone's expectations. Even the obvious dangers ahead may actually be turned to the advantage of New Russia in these conditions. The general situation is undoubtedly improving.

The following is going the rounds: A new Scottish had lost himself after a big supper, and was wandering about the battlefield. Meeting a French officer, the Scot saluted and said, "Begging your pardon, sir, but which is the way to the war?"

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS IN OSAKA.

TOKIO SOKO WAREHOUSES A MASS OF RUINS.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE; FLUCKY WORK OF DOCTORS AND NURSES.

The following account is given in the "Kobe Herald" of May 7th of the recent great disaster at Osaka:—

On Saturday afternoon at 4.55 a deafening report of an explosion was heard in the western part of Osaka City and at the same time a huge column of smoke was seen rising near the Ajikawa. It was not very long before another explosion took place. The shock of the explosion was so strong that even people living in distant parts of the city ran out of their houses in alarm. The scene in the western part of the city was truly terrifying as masses of reddish-brown flames rose amid the smoke. A shower of sand fell in the north-western district and communications were entirely suspended for a few hours.

It was soon discovered that a large quantity of potassium chlorate (about 5 drums) and nitre in godown No. 7, and others belonging to the Tokyo Soko Nishida at Ajikawa Kita-dori 2 Chome, Kita Ku, Osaka, near Ashikawa-bashi, had exploded. It is said that the explosives were only landed and placed in godown on the 4th instant. When the explosion occurred, all the passers-by were thrown down by the shock, most of them being either killed or wounded. As a matter of course, the workmen in the warehouse premises suffered severely. Even the telephone and telegraph poles were snapped off or thrown down. Iron bars from the buildings were scattered all around, some being carried immense distances, and many lighters moved along the Ajikawa near the scene of the explosion were sunk. Most of the buildings near the scene were destroyed and several hundred houses in the street near Ajikawa and Juroku Cho, Nishi Noda, were seriously damaged by the shock, and by falling stones, timber, etc. About 200 casualties resulted. By 10 p.m. 37 dead bodies were discovered near the place of the first explosion, and a large number are believed to have been killed in the warehouses. Soon after the first explosion in godown G, the flames rapidly spread to the roofs of other godowns, causing repeated explosions. By 10 p.m. thirty-three godowns had been more or less gutted. The electric power house of the Osaka Electric Light Co., the Ashikawa Primary School and a large number of private dwelling houses were burnt down. Needless to say detailed investigations have not yet been completed.

The first explosion took place in godown G, followed by other explosions in godowns F, H, and I, in which explosives and other dangerous materials were stored. The flames rapidly spread to godowns A, B, C, D, and E, and also to godowns N, and all situated in the rear of godown G. At 10 p.m. it was considered that godown K, and godowns 23, 24 and 25 were safe, though the situation then was still dangerous. It is said that the merchandise in the godowns represented a value of approximately ¥10,000,000. "Almost everything was reduced to ashes."

We understand the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., carried insurance of ¥2,600,000, re-insurances being with the Kyodo, Yokohama, Tokio, Nippon and Kobe Fire Insurance Companies. The Yonei Shobun Insurance Dept. is said to have had ¥1,000,000 on the godowns on behalf of the Phoenix, Northern, Guardian and London and Lancashire.

The Osaka Insurance Dept. had ¥10,000 for the Commercial Union and Norwich. It is reported that the Scottish Union had ¥30,000 and the Chiyoda Insurance Co. ¥70,000 on merchandise in the godowns.

With reference to the real cause of the disaster no definite information is obtainable. However, according to a statement of a coolie who happened to be near the godowns, a coolie named Araiawa Kurakichi was seen rolling a cask containing potassium chlorate towards godown G. No sooner had he conveyed it to the godown than a long belt of flame emanated from the cask. The coolie was greatly surprised and hardly knew what to do, but he decided to roll it outside again. He made a desperate effort to do this but found he could not manage it. Soon some casks of hydrochloric acid and potassium chlorate in the godown caught fire. On seeing this many coolies, who were at work near by, fled for their lives. The cask was believed to have caught fire while the coolie was rolling it, the cask coming into contact with a stone on the road, and causing friction, which ignited the contents.

Alarms of fire were at once raised. The inhabitants nearby were in a terrible state of consternation. Meanwhile, the fire became serious and flames spread to godown H, which contained alcohol and other dangerous chemicals. An explosion soon followed in godown H. The flames then spread to another godown (I) and four explosions occurred in quick succession. The falling of godown F was of iron and concrete, and with the

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.
In connection with this event, which will take place at Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday next, May 19th, the following Orders are issued:—
O.C. No. 2 Company will detail 10 Constables for duty. They will report to Wicket Sergeant Fisher at the ring-side at 7.30 p.m. sharp.
The Band will attend and be in position by 7.55 p.m. sharp.
Other than the above no members of the Police Reserve will assist unless detailed by Staff Inspector Wildin.
The Band Practice ordered for Friday, May 18th, is cancelled.
JOINED.
Mounted Police.—Trooper 495 Rew.
RESIGNED.
On leaving the Colony, P.C. 85 Leon Chi Koo.
DISMISSED.
On conviction by a Magistrate, P.C. 135.
EMPIRE DAY, ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.
In connection with this event, which will take place on the evening of Empire Day, May 24th, at the Volunteer Headquarters Parade Ground, tickets of invitation will be issued as follows. If the proportion is not correctly estimated, the want of time for making enquiries in the reason, and it is hoped the Services will recognize.
Officers of H.M. Navy, Army, Local Auxiliary Forces, United States Navy and Auxiliaries, and Inspectors of the H.K. Police and Police Reserve
H.M. Army 100
H.M. Navy 200
United States Navy 100
H.K.P. 50
H.K.V.C. 100
H.K.V.B. 50
H.K. Police Reserve 200
1600.
Time does not permit the issue of individual invitations to the above mentioned officers. They are asked to accept this invitation, published by courtesy of the Press.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANTLA MARU".....Wednesday, 27th May, at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Monday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aring and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJU MARU".....Sunday, 29th May, at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 24th May, at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Bincuar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

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Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.....14th June.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	May 17, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HUTCHOW	May 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	May 19, at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIFENG	May 22, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	May 22, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	KWILIN	May 24, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	May 30, at Noon.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	FINGSANG	SUNDAY, May 20, Daylight.
MANILA	TAISANG	SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than its purifying and restorative to the minutest capillary, overcomes and expelling disease, vices, and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, eczema, and glandular swellings, discharges, rheumatism, and all other skin diseases, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of leprosy, scrofula, syphilis, humors, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, and leprosy, and in all cases of blood impurities, it is a most effective remedy. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing rheumatism, asthma, and hacking, staining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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RAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 25th May at 12 Noon.

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Shirai, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
	SHIZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	STANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 18th May, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	KOMO MARU, Capt. Inadzu, Tons 18,000	FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAISEO MARU, Capt. Ogasawara, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 19th May, at 11 a.m.
	KASHIMA MARU, Capt. Torawa, Tons 21,000	FRIDAY, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
	BENTEN MARU, Capt. Tomita, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May, at 11 a.m.
KOBE	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Taniguchi, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 17th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU, Capt. Kishibiki, Tons 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917
Colombo				

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Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

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WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
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CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong About	Leave SINGAPORE About	Leave PORT SAID About	Due LONDON About

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cubans are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gifford and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option,
Subject to change without notice.

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LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

GREEK REFUGEE'S STORY.

A Greek family recently arrived in Italy from Constantinople, which they left just before the German declaration of war on Turkey. They have been travelling towards Italy ever since, but were held up in political quarantine in Bulgaria, Austria and in Serbia. Each quarantine lasted at least twenty-one days, so that they should have no fresh news to report when they shook off the "dust" of the Central Empire. Nevertheless they have some interesting things to say about life in Constantinople.

"Except for that one revolt of women (Constantinople bears its troubles with true Turkish fatalism). The population is resigned. It consists of two parts: the smaller one is making money out of the war and gains on Germany's subsidies; the majority, forming the other part, suffers in silence. Everybody knows, too, that a chance word may mean death: that spies are everywhere and walls have ears. The Young Turks not only terrorise the population with their efficient police system; they spy among themselves. From time to time some distinguished man suddenly disappears, and nobody dares ask what has become of him."

"If the Germans only keep up their blockade Turkey cannot hold out much longer," concluded the Greek.

cruiser Medjidieh was sunk off the Bulgarian Coast. The Turgut-Reis, which cost \$2,500,000, is anchored in the Golden Horn with damages that they can't repair. The Goeben is always out of service; the German engineers have not yet succeeded in patching up her machinery, damaged by a huge Russian shell.

"At the beginning of the war there were 250 merchant ships in the Golden Horn, comprising Germans, Austrians and Turks. Some were large. When I left Constantinople there were only half a dozen left; the others have been sunk by the Russians in the Black Sea and by the French and British in the Sea of Marmara. British and French submarines have made many visits right into the Port of Constantinople."

"Except for that one revolt of women (Constantinople bears its troubles with true Turkish fatalism). The population is resigned. It consists of two parts: the smaller one is making money out of the war and gains on Germany's subsidies; the majority, forming the other part, suffers in silence. Everybody knows, too, that a chance word may mean death: that spies are everywhere and walls have ears. The Young Turks not only terrorise the population with their efficient police system; they spy among themselves. From time to time some distinguished man suddenly disappears, and nobody dares ask what has become of him."

"If the Germans only keep up their blockade Turkey cannot hold out much longer," concluded the Greek.

ENEMY'S LOWER MORAL.

The special correspondent of the "Petit Journal" at the British front telegraphs from Amiens:

Before Ronsel, east of Peronne, I witnessed a typical incident of the German retreat. The village, which is situated in a hollow, was still occupied by a handful of Germans with two or three machine-guns, one of them commanding the entry to the village. A little distance off, a battery of field artillery was making a weak attempt at screen fire with high explosive shells and shrapnel.

On the British side was a troop of cavalry concealed in the hollow, while isolated cavalrymen galloped about on the ridge reconnoitring in defiance of the enemy fire.

"Between now and this evening we shall most probably have chased the 'boches' from this position," remarked a young officer. "As you see," he said, "the boches continue to make the villages their chief centres of resistance."

PICKED MEN as storm troops. "They leave as rear-guard soldiers who are specially trained to take over, and who are chosen from the 'stormtroopers,' or troops of assault. Now among us British the whole Army is considered as 'shock troops,' or troops of assault. It is easy to understand that conditions must be different among the Germans when one learns that recently at Beantmont-Cambrai they called for two hundred volunteers and not a single man responded."

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
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The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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S.S. "ECUADOR" ... apply at Company's Office
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These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Express, Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
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TELEPHONE 14

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
REVENUE LIABILITY OF ... \$15,000,000
PROPRIETORS ...

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On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 24 1917.

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THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 2 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. To be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1916. 617.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,200,000
REVENUE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Authorized Capital ... £1,000,000
Subscribed ... £1,000,000
Paid-up ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,000,000
BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. OHAMKIN, Acting Manager.
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BANKS

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(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... f. 60,000,000— (£3,000,000)
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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts every business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES, Agents.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... Yen 43,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 30,000,000.00
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts! Deposits received for fixed periods rates to be obtained on application.
FISHL ORO, Manager.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

NOTICE.

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BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY
Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.
Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.
Clean, Prompt and promptly delivered.

"For the Blood is the Life."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.
IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.
IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.
IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
is certified by a most remarkable collection of unolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet "Your Blood").
Over 50 years' success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Druggists. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
The World's Best Blood Purifier.
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Can be obtained at the following
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CROUP.
THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a safe and effective remedy and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a little in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

